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TERMS.

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POETICAL.

DROOP NOT UPON YOUR WAY.

BY JOHN BARNES.

Ho! ye who start a noble scheme,
For general good designed;
Ye workers in a cause that tends
To benefit your kind!

Mark out the path ye fain would tread,
The same ye mean to play;
And if it be an honest one,
Keep steadfast on your way!

Although ye may not gain at once,
The points ye most desire;
Be patient—time can wonders work,
Flood on, and do not tire!

Obstructions, too, may crowd your path,
In threatening, stern array,
Yet flinch not! fear not! they may prove
Mere shadows in your way.

Then, while there's work for you to do,
Stand not despairing by;
Let "forward" be the move ye make,
Let "onward" be your cry;

And when success has crowned your plans,
'Twill all your pains repay,
To see the good your labor's done—
Then droop not on your way!

Mr. Webster's Bargain.

We have delayed to publish any of the comments of our contemporaries, in regard to the charge which Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, brought against Mr. Webster, at the close of the late Congress, until the whole matter should be explained. The following report of Mr. Allen's speech conveys the charge:

Mr. Allen was not heard with distinctness when he commenced his remarks; but in a short time became more audible.—There was much anxiety manifested all over the hall. He repeated that there was no denial of the statement which he made yesterday. Does my colleague deny it?—If he does, I will meet the denial; and I will here say, that if he denies the facts, I am ready to meet the issue whenever and wherever presented, and all I ask is, that the Secretary of State, or any friend of his, to give me an opportunity to call for evidence as to the facts; and I pledge myself, notwithstanding any denial be made, that, if the opportunity be given, I will substantiate what I have asserted. Mr. Webster, when he was offered the post of Secretary of State, wrote to certain persons to ask what they would do for him. On consultation it was agreed to raise \$25,000 in Boston, and a like sum in New York; and I am informed that \$25,000 was raised in this last named city, but fell short in Boston; the amount being \$19,600. Gentlemen there had been bled freely on other occasions, and it was difficult to bring them up to the giving point. No matter if this was a free gift. Every man knows that commercial men have an object in making presents. As a man of independence, Mr. Webster ought to have nothing to do with it; that he would suspect the object of the gifts, and those who made them. But when gifts are made at his own request, I ask whether an influence is not brought to bear on the officer which is dangerous to public justice and public interests, and more especially dangerous when pecuniary means of large amounts are placed in charge of that officer.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, joined issue with Mr. Allen, and said:

I should do injustice to the good sense of the House if I consumed the twenty minutes allowed to me. It does not need remark from me to answer my colleague. The sense of shame and indignation in every face manifested last night a more effective response than any words of mine. There was no honorable man but who would cry out "shame! shame!" The gentleman charged last night, and repeated it to-day, that Mr. Webster required, as a condition precedent for him to accept the office of Secretary of State, that he would receive from certain persons in Wall street and State street, \$50,000, and that the contract was entered into, and that it was fulfilled in New York, and nearly fulfilled in Boston.

It was a charge of corruption, and that Mr. Webster entered into office by promising to favor certain persons by his official influence. Now, I have nothing more to say than this: In the length and breadth, I aggregate and detail, I am authorized to say, that it is an *unqualified falsehood*. I am authorized to say, on the authority of Mr. Webster, and I do say, it is an *unqualified falsehood*.

Mr. Allen took issue.

Mr. Ashmun: The challenge has been accepted. Now let the defamer of the Secretary of State carry out his charge. That is all I have to say. There can be no mistake about this language.

Cleanings from European Journals and Letters.

It is announced that Lamartine has just contracted with certain publishers to write a History of the Restoration, in eight or ten volumes, at the price of \$10,000 each. He is also, it is said, under contract to write a History of the Directory, as a sort of supplement to his book on the Girondists, and a History of Turkey is spoken of.

An English clergyman advertises in the Times, that being "obliged to break up his establishment, he wishes to recommend his Groom and his Wife. To any person keeping horses and cows they would be most valuable servants."

The French legitimist journal L'Union says, that Mazzini's revolutionary loan has been most successful at Genoa, and that Piedmont has given him 627,000fr.; the Roman States, 526,722fr.; the Two Sicilies, 214,314fr.; Lombardy, 516,363fr.; the other petty States, 294,511fr. This may all be true, but it would be more credible on better authority.

The Viceroy of Egypt has established schools at Chartoum in Nubia, 16 deg. north latitude, and has also appropriated \$375,000 to improve the navigation of the Nile.

A Parisian tailor lately adopted the plan of placarding his delinquent customers at his shop door, for instance: "The Count of —, Rue de Seine, No. —, owes for a brown paelet and a blue satin vest, 300 francs," etc. The police ordered the placard to be taken down; it attracted a crowd in the street.

The Irish Tenant League has received from individual contributors £178 17s.; from district societies £626 13s 6d. This comes a good deal short of the £10,000 it proposed to raise at the outset.

A man was lately caught by machinery at Sheffield, which, instead of breaking his bones, as is usually the case, instantly stripped off all his clothes, except his stockings, and threw him naked on the floor.

Thalberg, the pianist, is at work on an opera, which will be produced at London next summer.

A poor girl of Chambery, in Savoy, who had died by taking poison, and was denied the rights of sepulture, was buried publicly in the cemetery by a crowd of people, who shouted "Vive Siccardi!" "A bas les pretres!"

Twenty men belonging to the band of Passatore, the famous Roman bandit, have been arrested in Lombardy.

Socialism has made considerable progress in Norway, having been propagated there by a man named Thrane. It had accordingly had some effect on the recent elections to the Legislature, that the conservative party is alarmed. The King has just gone there from Sweden in order to use his influence against these new ideas.

A translation in 12mo. of a part of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's writings, with the titles, "Essays of American Philosophy," has been published at Paris. The translator is a Mr. Emile Montegut.

Pius IX. has accepted the proposals of a company of British capitalists for the construction of a railroad between Ancona and Bologna, to join the great Trieste and Leghorn line, touching at Bologna.

The Viadica, or prince-bishop of Montenegro, lately visited Pope Pius IX., accompanied by three of his countrymen. As they were armed to the teeth by sabres, pistols and yatagans, it was observed to them that in order to be received by his Holiness they must deposit their arms first; when one of them answered, "A Montegnegrin quits his arms only with his life." The Pope, on being informed of this, and being desirous of seeing them in their ordinary costume, allowed them to be introduced to his presence with their arms about them.

The Pope has erected three new sees in the West Indian colonies of France.

The proposed reduction in the window tax in England will exempt 120,000 houses that now pay the tax.

It is said that a balloon has been constructed at Paris which obeys the helm, and can be driven, even against the wind, by its conductor. This machine has made several voyages round the Hippodrome, and has been made to turn in every direction; but its progress in the air has not yet been tested, and the utmost secrecy is observed as to the means employed.

The submarine telegraph between Calais and Dover is in such a state of advancement that it will again be ready by the first week in May.

In the kingdom of Naples, the last act of the political tragedy has been completed, and from twenty to thirty men, some of noble rank, some formerly ministers of State, some priests, and most men of education, have been paraded through the streets of Naples, and shipped off for the prisoners or the hulks. They are but a portion of those who suffer. Of 140 deputies, 81 are, in various ways, victims; 24 have been shut up in prison, unheard of for two years; and 81 are refugees. Three are hiding in the country; one died of starvation, and another was assassinated by a priest.

The Turkish Sultan has just conceded to the officers of his guard of special corps, and of companies of elite the right of allowing their mustachios to grow in all their length. Formerly Janissaries alone had the privilege of wearing large mustachios, and since the destruction of that formidable body no military corps has enjoyed it. The people look upon it as an extraordinary honor. Certain foreigners, at present in the service of Turkey, are, also, under certain conditions, and as special favor, to be allowed the distinction.

A virtuous and well educated woman is more to be prized than rubies. She gives a shining light and noble casts of character to those with whom she associates.

Where are your Aristocrats.

Twenty years ago, this one butchered, that one made candles; another made cheese and butter; a fourth, carried on a distillery; another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants, and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society—as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so out loud. For often you shall find, that those toiling worms hatch butterflies and they live about a year.

Death brings division of property: and it brings new financiers; the young gentleman takes his revenues, and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death,—or his children do, if he does not. So that in fact, though there is a sort of monied rank, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all: three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up; a score of years will bring them low down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs and grows rich; his children strut, and use the money; their children inherit the pride and go to shiftless poverty; their children reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves, and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear in the new trees and fresh furniture.

[Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.]

LONDON LIVING.—The London Morning Post intimates that unhappy Londoners positively live on shams and delusions: "Our milk contains every thing but milk—our bread is, we know not what—our water full of fishington devils of most ferocious aspect—our white pepper consists chiefly of ground rice—and our black, of iron filings and the sweepings of the customhouse floors—and the component parts of our coffee are chickory, burnt beans and roasted wheat, colored with burnt molasses."

This will doubtless be considered pleasing information for Yankees who propose going to the World's Fair next summer!

CANCER CURED.—A worthy gentleman of our acquaintance, who had been suffering seriously from what was either a cancer, or something very like one, has been cured entirely by the following simple application. We give it, hoping that it may relieve some other individual similarly situated.

Make a strong decoction of red-oak bark—let it be boiled as stiff as ordinary adhesive plaster. Spread it on a patch of silk cloth, and apply it to the diseased part. Let it remain until it comes off of itself—renew it, until the sore is healed. Let no water come near the place during the treatment.

[Edgefield Advocate.]

UNION PROPAGANDISTS.—The Enfranchisement Association have raised \$1500 to employ two lecturers to enlighten the people on the beauties and blessings of the Union. The Mobile Advertiser says:

Although the proposition was agreed to by the Association, it was not entirely unanimous. One of the members opposed it in a very pointed and candid speech, which is thus reported by the Shield:

"Mr. President—You are wrong sir! The people have been read to—they have been written to—they have been talked to—and they have been preached to, sir—until they don't care a dam, sir!"

At the conclusion of which the speaker sat down amidst the tremendous applause of the meeting. There is truth in that short speech, after all.

NEW SHOES.—A new article of boots and shoes has just come up in England. It is called the Panama Corium, or the leather cloth, and was invented by a person named Hull. The material is cotton, but has the mass and general appearance of leather, and receives polish from ordinary blacking, and in the same way. It is used only for the upper, the sole being leather. It is said to be as durable as leather, never cracks or splits, and possesses the advantage of not drawing the foot.

A NOVEL WAY OF CONVERTING CHINA.—The Hong Kong Register publishes, under the title of "Suggestions to Missionaries," a very strange project, which consists in arranging for the distribution of small publications of the Bible Society, and other religious tracts, over the whole surface of China, by means of balloons. Upon a calculation made of the weight of the tracts, each balloon could carry two thousand, which might be allowed to fall, one by one, and at short intervals. Thus, the word of God would fall literally like a refreshing shower over the incredulous "Flowery Land."

RUMORED MUTINY.

ON BOARD OF A BOSTON VESSEL.—The Boston Mail of Friday, publishes the following account of a mutiny on board the bark Wm. H. Shailer, of that port. It says:

A rumor was current about town yesterday, which we have every reason to believe is true, that a serious mutiny occurred on board the barque Wm. H. Shailer, W. H. Gardiner, Jr. master, on her last passage, via the East Indies, to San Francisco. The report is, that the bark, owing to the sickness of the crew, arrived at Manila short-handed, when Capt. Gardiner applied to the American Consul to obtain more seamen, that he might continue the voyage. This was found a very difficult matter, no good hands being disengaged at that port; but finally, and after much trouble, two men, one a Portuguese, and the other English, were shipped. These men were of notorious bad character, and known as such to the Consul, who cautioned Captain Gardiner to keep a sharp look out for them. The bark sailed from Manila, and on the third or fourth day out, the Captain ordered one of the new recruits to go aloft and arrange some sail. The fellow refused; when the order was repeated in a peremptory manner. The sailor replied impudently, and the captain then advanced toward him, when the mutineer made an attempt to seize him by the throat, and the two clinched and fell upon the deck. At this moment the other sailor advanced to aid his comrade, with his sheath-knife out. Capt. G., by a violent effort, loosed one of his hands, and managed to draw a revolver from his pocket, discharging one barrel into the neck of the mutineer who was struggling with the fellow released his hold, and the Captain sprang to his feet just as the second sailor was about to stab him with the knife. The Captain instantly levelled his pistol, and shot the fellow through the head, killing him instantly. The whole affair occupied but a moment, and began and reached its bloody termination before any one of the officers and crew, who were mostly below at the time, could come to Capt. Gardiner's assistance. The mutineer who was shot in the neck survived, and his wound nearly healed; but he was morose and silent the remainder of the voyage, and as the bark was entering the bay of Francisco he leaped overboard and was drowned. Captain Gardiner left his vessel at San Francisco, and returned by the Isthmus route to Boston, arriving at New York in the last steamer. We saw him in State street, yesterday. We presume the affair will demand an investigation.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—If we can judge at all from the tone of the Western papers, there will be no overland emigration whatever this year. A New York paper having stated, some two or three weeks since, that "one hundred and thirty-nine persons had sailed from that city on one steamer for California, and that the indications are said to be that the emigration will be as great this season as it was last year," the St. Louis Republican comes out in the following positive manner in relation to the emigration from his section:

"We do not know what may be the indications at New York, or in the East, but we know that nobody in the West talks of going to California. We have not heard of a single company going across the Plains, and if one man goes now where a hundred went last year, we shall be greatly deceived. The intelligence from there within the last six months—the representations of the hundreds who have returned in a worse condition, pecuniarily, than when they started, and of the many who have returned in bad health and dying—have satisfied the people that it is much better to stay at home and do well, than to go off on any such wild-goose chase. They can form their own conclusions now, from the representations of their associates and friends, and credence is no longer given to the overstrained and glaring falsehoods put forth by interested sources in California. They may coin as many stories as they please about lumps and islands of gold, but nobody will believe them."

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—We recollect of reading in one of Reynolds' novels an account of a remarkable case—stated as a fact—where one of the kings of Naples, while apparently sinking into the grave from atrophy, was saved by transfusing into his veins the warm blood of a domestic. The story did not seem to carry much of the air of probability with it, but it appears that a French physician has tried a similar experiment recently with decided success. This very curious and interesting case is reported by the Courier des Etats-Unis, as having occurred in one of the Paris Hospitals. The patient was a woman, and after her accomplishment a profuse and exhausting hemorrhage followed. Her pulse had ceased to beat for several minutes, and nothing more than a slight undulatory shuddering could be perceived from time to time. She was evidently dying and as a last resort of his art, the surgeon, M. Neaton, determined to try what effect transfusing would have, which determination was soon carried out. One of the attendants, M. Dufour, voluntarily offered to lose his blood in the cause of humanity, and the required quantity being taken from his arm, it was injected from a syringe into a vein in the head of the patient, and immediately into the system. The blood was injected at about its natural temperature. The whole quantity was from thirteen to fourteen ounces. There were two injections, the first of about eight ounces, and after an interval of five minutes, five or six more. The woman revived immediately, and was doing well for a week after the operation, when she was carried off by an inflammation of the bowels.—Exchange paper.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Inspection of Guano.—The Process Simplified.

The appointment of competent inspectors of flour, tobacco, and other articles of a like character, is universally regarded as of great benefit to the public, and hence the demand invariably made and urged by the farmers of the country, for the appointment of inspectors of such articles as have come into general use among them. The object of these inspections, as all know, is to protect the purchaser against imposition—and when an inspector has been appointed for any particular article, the purchaser rests satisfied that the inspector's brand is sufficient to guarantee its genuineness. Sometimes since, for the purpose of protecting our people against a spurious article, one Dr. Powell, of a neighboring county, (a man, for aught we know to the contrary, fully capable of performing the duties of the office satisfactorily,) was appointed inspector of Guano. Until now, no complaint has reached us of neglect of duty on the part of this officer, and even now would have nothing to say but for the authoritative form in which complaints of the delinquency in this officer have come to our knowledge, and our duty under the circumstances in justice both to the inspector and the public, to inquire how and why it is that things are as they are represented to be. In a word, we are informed that a large proportion of the Guano which comes to this market is not inspected at all, or if at all, it is done by a sort of *noting process* which pronounces upon a whole cargo at a single inhalation. Is this the rigid inspection designed to be secured by the payment of twenty cents per ton to a *scientific inspector*? If so, why then for our part, (and we imagine the farmers will agree with us,) we would much prefer the practical officiousness of Mr. Hugh W. Fry, or indeed of the dryman who does the largest handling and hauling business in the city; for by this arrangement, the 20 cents inspection fee might be saved to the farmer. Are these things so? We ask for information, and would be glad if Dr. Powell would put the country at ease in this matter.

A new discovery in the Daguerreotype Art is just announced by the Daguerrean Journal, of February, by which impressions upon plates are procured with all the colors of nature. This discovery has been made by L. L. Hill, of Westkill, N. Y., and it is said that he has produced numerous copies of the colored engravings, true to the tint. Each particular shade is presented with all the softness in nature or art, and marked with great delicacy and brilliancy. The discoverer had some difficulty with the yellow color at first, but all colors have, and can now, it is said, be produced. The pictures have much the appearance of enameling, and are believed to be equally durable, for it is very difficult to efface them by scouring, and are not acted upon by light. This process, he says, involves the use of one substance, entirely new, and is unlike anything ever named by chemists. Mr. H. says he has been offered \$20,000 for a half interest in his discovery, but declines his intention to continue experimenting until he has perfected it as far as he can; when, whatever disposition may be made of it, he has resolved that it shall "not be monopolized."

AN OPINION OF REVERDY JOHNSON.—The committee appointed by the meeting of the creditors of Texas, have obtained the opinion of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., to the following effect:

"That the proviso referred to in the act, included all the loans evidenced by Texas notes, consolidated fund, or sterling bonds, and made under the acts of Texas of the 18th November, 1836, 4th June, 1837, 9th June, 1837, 16th May, 1838, 22d January, 1839, and can be found at his office, the next door to Dr. Buck's residence, and opposite Mr. J. B. Threl's, where he is fully prepared to render his professional services to those who may require them. He has brought with him, from the North, the latest amendments in the wording of the law, and the whole of which may probably have to be referred to Congress for adjustment."

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN MAINE.—The influence which the Fugitive Slave Law is exerting in some parts of the East, may be judged from the annexed extract from a letter, dated Boston, March 6:

"A gentleman just from Portland informs me that thirty-one fugitive slaves left that city yesterday, for St. Johns, N. B. They were urged to remain by the citizens, who promised them protection, but they were living in constant fear, and preferred to go into safety while all was yet quiet. A number of fugitives still remain at Portland, declaring that they will never be taken alive."

AN HONEST OBITUARY.—A Western paper, announcing the death of a resident of the county, says:

"He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which soon placed him in a non-travelling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He had been a regular tippler for the last half century."

CAROLINA BROOMS.—Some three broom factories have lately been established in South Carolina, and they are said to make a first rate article. The corn grows to perfection in the State, and the seed, when ground, makes good food for horses, hogs, sheep and poultry.

POSITION OF MISSISSIPPI.—In a late debate in the Senate, Jefferson Davis thus defined the position of Mississippi:

"Whoever said Mississippi desired to dissolve the Union? In Mississippi it has been spoken of but as an alternative, a last resource, and a remedy to which they would resort only when they were bound as freemen to surrender their inheritance, or adopt the last argument in order to maintain their constitutional rights. That they have said, and that I believe they will do. You could not, throughout the length and breadth of the State, find a corps of guard who desire to destroy the Union of the constitution—the Union as it was formed, by the Union as transmitted from their revolutionary sires. They speak of dissolution as the result of a violation of constitutional rights, and thus only—of secession as the alternative of submission to usurpation and degrading aggression."

OUR COMMERCIAL HISTORY.—A case was decided yesterday in the Supreme Court of the United States—in which Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court—of much historical and commercial interest. The Judge clearly demonstrated that the first proposition to enlarge and liberalize the great principles of international intercourse emanated from our government during the existence of the articles of confederation; that the same was persisted in for years; and that the great system of free trade, now so much commended and applauded, is of American origin. This opinion is one of singular and curious importance, and is well worth the perusal of our readers. If we can procure a copy, we shall take pleasure in laying it before them. The case itself grew out of a Portuguese shipment of coffee in which that nation, with its usual narrow-minded bigotry, sought to avail itself of the free and liberal benefits bestowed on more enlightened nations. The court stripped it of its extraneous halibutments, and put the issue on its true footing—the reciprocal principles of justice and liberty.—Washington Union.

TWICE A WIDOW, BUT NEVER A WIFE.—The correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, relates the following:

At one of the last balls, which Louis Napoleon attended, we remarked a woman who was besieged by a throng of adorers. She was a stranger, either Saxon, Bavarian or German. She had been twice a widow, and never once a wife. She married first an officer of dragoons, who quarrelled, on his wedding day, with a Captain of Hussars, on the subject of perfecting muskets in the Prussian service. A duel on the spot ensued, and the bridegroom was killed. The widow next married a lawyer; at the bridal dinner, the happy husband swallowed a cherry stone, which choked him and he expired between the beautiful bride and a bottle of Rhenish wine. There are already many candidates for her favor.

GEN SCOTT.—Forty of the whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have signed a paper, respectfully suggesting to the friends of General Scott, throughout that State, to consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency.

"Tom, what are you laughing at? said a mother to her son, who was rising greatness itself, as he sat shaking his sides. 'Nothing,' roared Tom. 'Nothing?' exclaimed she; 'Thomas, my son, I did not think you were so foolish as to laugh at nothing.' 'Why mother, I couldn't think of anything to laugh at, so I laughed cause I couldn't.'"

A country clergyman, preaching a very dull sermon, set all his congregation asleep, but a poor fellow who was generally considered deficient in intellect. At length the reverend orator, looking round exclaimed, 'What, all asleep but this poor idiot! Ay,' quoth the fellow, 'and if I had not been an idiot I should have gone a sleep too.'

What is this world? A dream within a dream—as we grow older, each step has an inward awakening. The youth awakes and he thinks from childhood—the full grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary—the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. Is death the last sleep? No, it is the last final awakening.

TIME ENOUGH.—It was a beautiful observation of the late William Haslitt, that there is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass 'no day without a line,' visit no place without the company of a book, we may with ease fill libraries or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have!

A secret is like a piece of money—you cannot talk about it; it is like money—when once you know there is any concealed, it is half discovered. "My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, why did you betray the secret I told you? "Is it betrayed you called it? Sure when I found I was't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody that could?"

SCARLET FEVER IN ATTAKAPAS, LA.—The Planter's Banner, published at Franklin St. Mary's Parish, La., has this paragraph:

"The prevalence of this disease, within the last few days, has caused much uneasiness amongst our planters Mr. John Rice, of Bayou Sale, has recently lost three of his slaves, and others were suffering from that disease at last accounts."